



African swine fever: situation in Europe and EU measures

Outline

- **Overview of ASF situation in Europe**
- **Main initiatives of the EC on ASF**



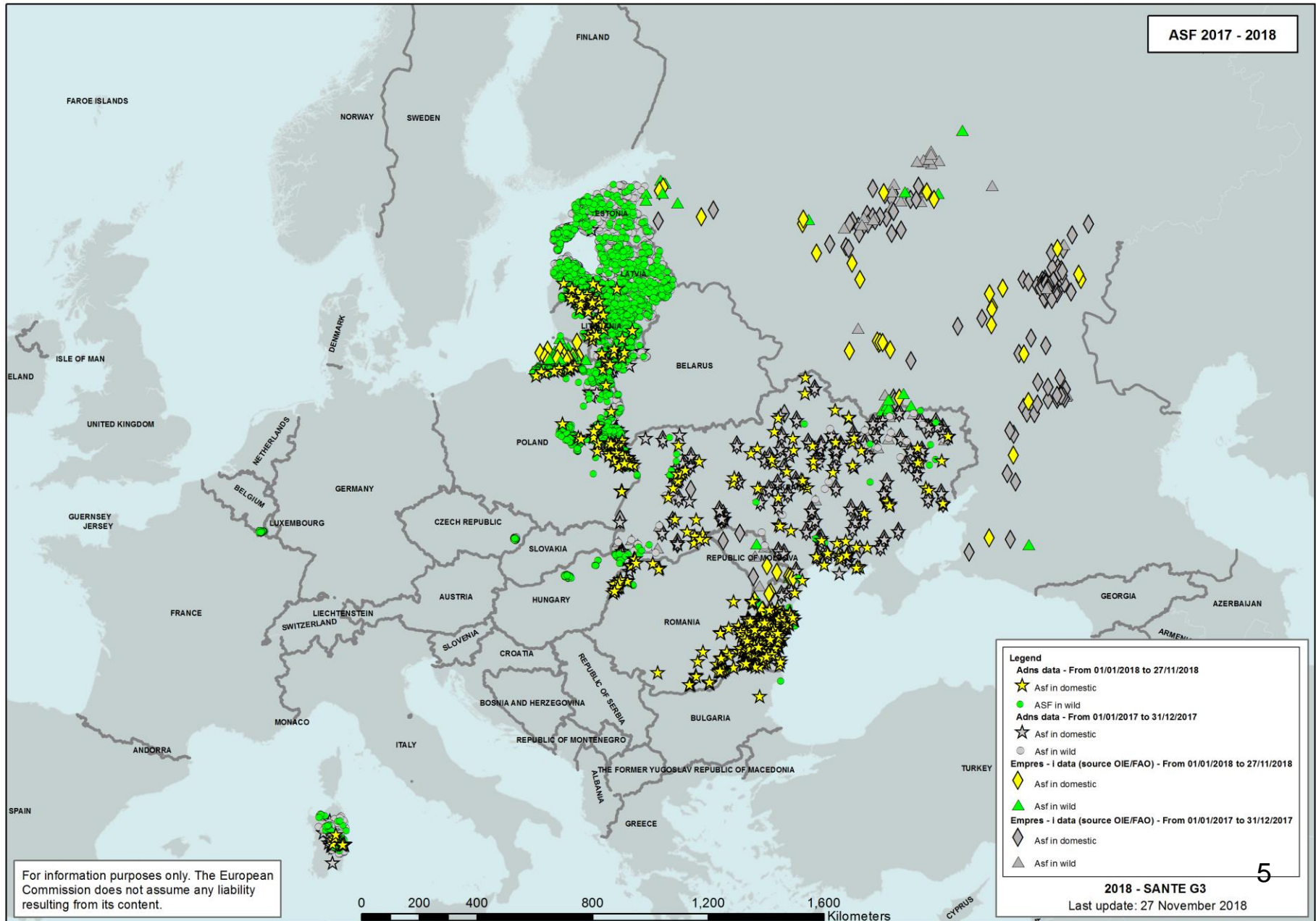
ASF in Europe

ASF: Mar 2007 to Apr 2007

- ▲ / ● Wild boar
- ◆ / ☆ Domestic pigs



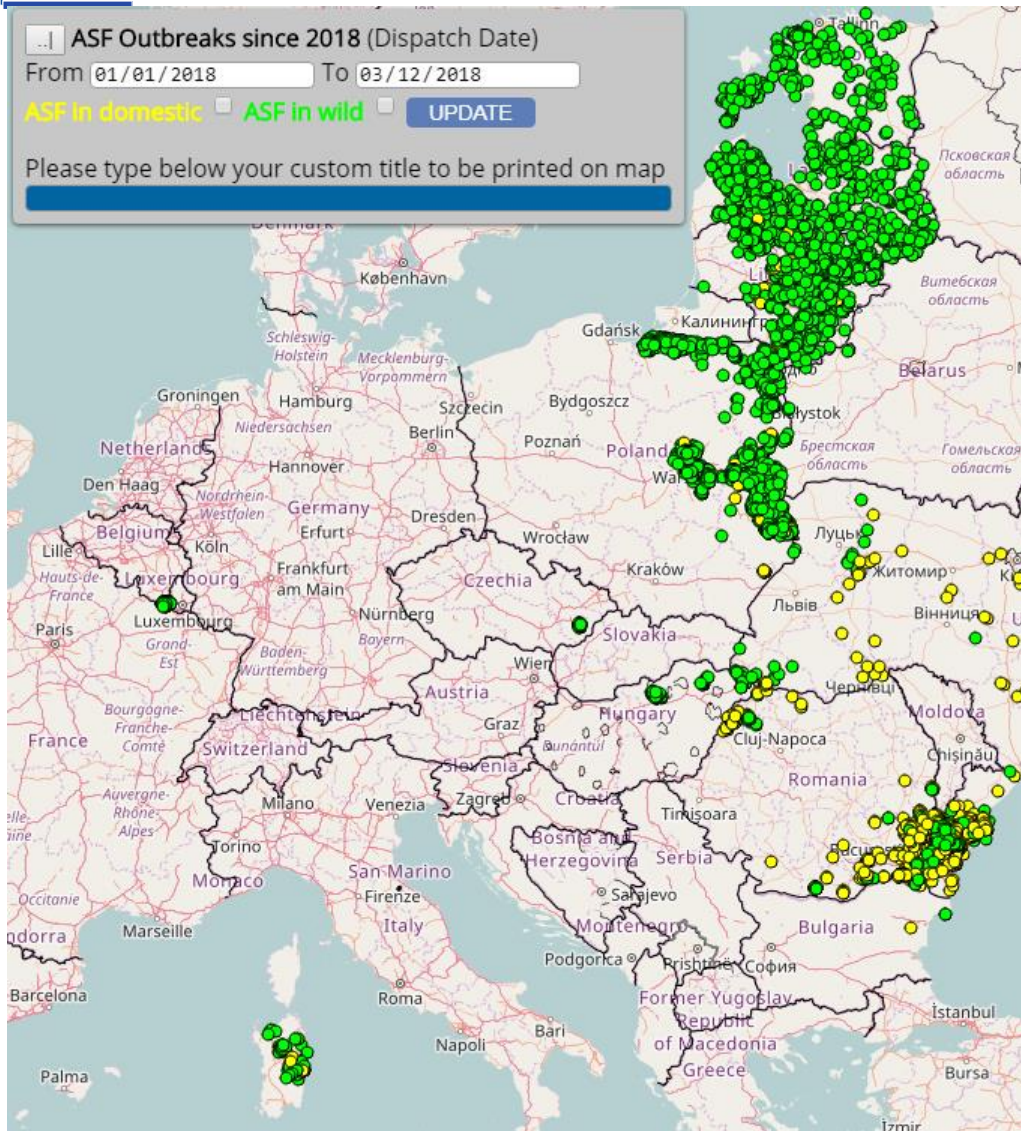
Current situation of ASF in Europe: 2017-2018



ASF in 2018: EU

European
Commission

ADNS DATA up to 25/11/2018	notification of cases in Wild Boar in 2018	Outbreaks in Domestic Pigs 2018
POLAND	2184	109
LITHUANIA	1336	51
LATVIA	616	10
ESTONIA	214	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	28	0
ROMANIA	121	1125
HUNGARY	62	0
BULGARIA	4	1
BELGIUM	101	0
ITALY	45	10
TOTAL	4711	1306



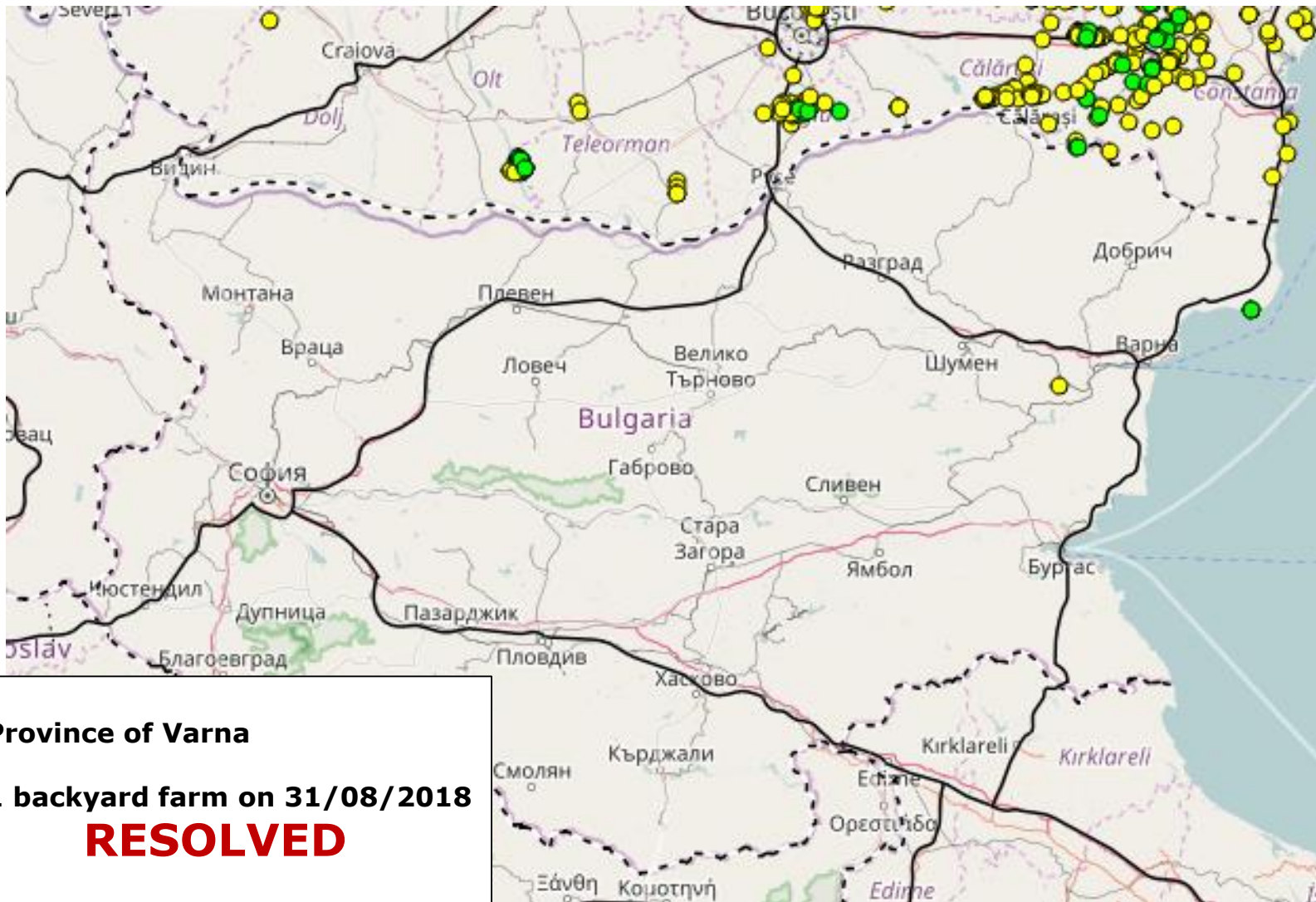
A closer look to recent events

Bulgaria

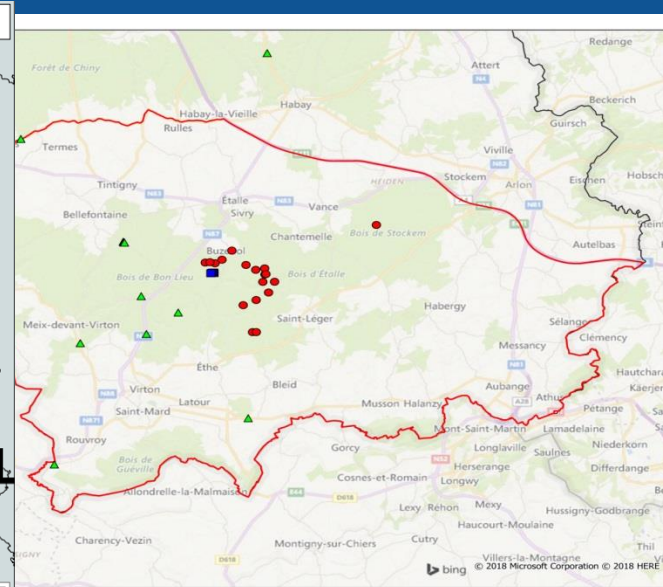
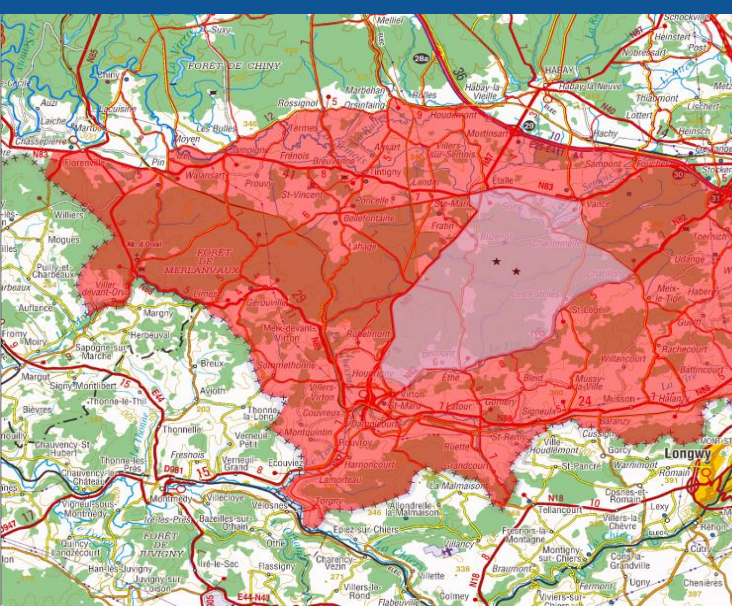
Belgium

Romania

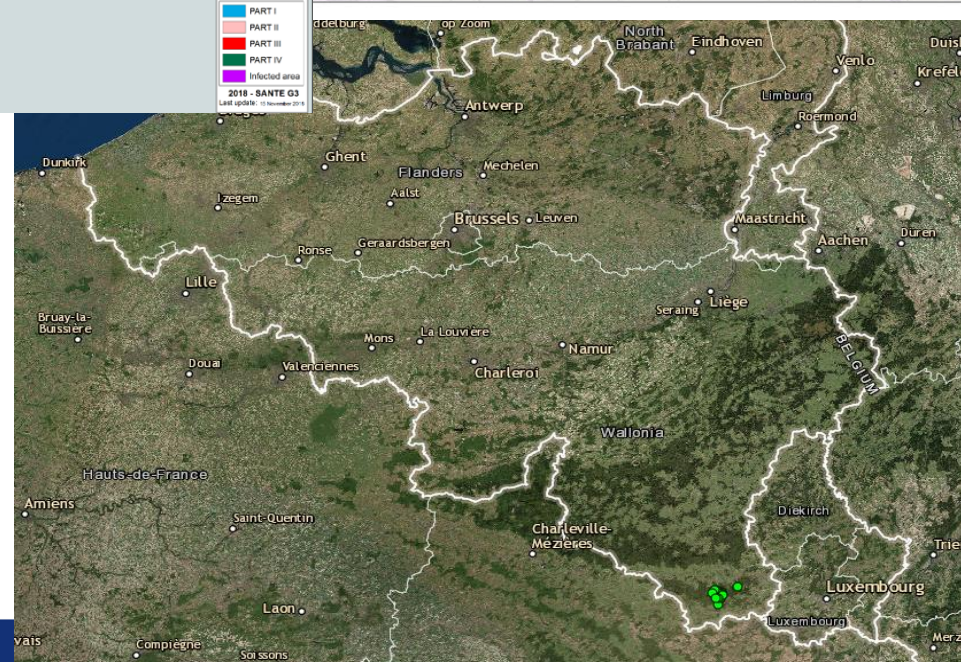
ASF in backyard in Bulgaria: from 31/08/2018



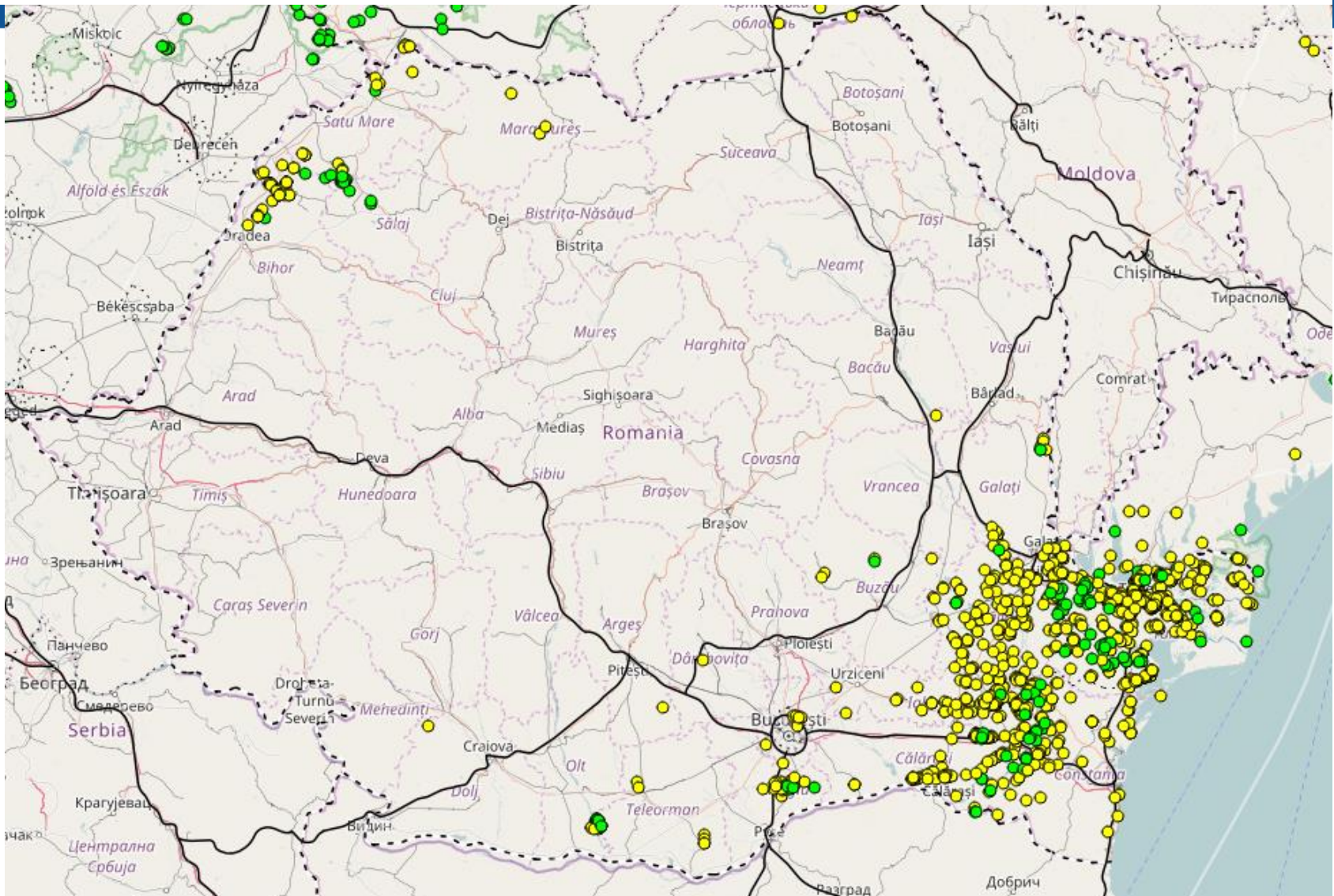
ASF in wildboar in Belgium: from 13/09/2018



- **Etalle** region (Luxembourg province): ASF confirmed in 2 wild boar on 13/09/2018
- **2 EUVET** missions on the spot: 14-17/09/2018 and 11-12/10/2018
- Up to 23/11/2018 – **180 infected wildboar (all in the core area)**



ASF spread in Romania: in 2018



SPREAD: 26/11/18: 1126 outbreaks in domestic pigs & 122 cases in wild boar



Main initiatives of the EU on ASF

Regionalization

Scientific advice (EFSA)

Urgent intervention (EUVET)

Guidance to MSs

Audits

International cooperation (GFTADS)

Public awareness

Trainings

Financial support

Further initiatives

Research



EU regionalization: ASF

Regionalization in the EU context

- Regionalization is applied in the EU in line with OIE and as an integral element of the EU comprehensive strategy aimed at:
 - **ensuring the best possible disease control**
 - **minimize the negative impact of disease outbreaks on the EU single market (intra-EU trade) and on exports** (*without lowering the level of safety of the commodities that are traded/exported (SPS agreement principles)*)

EU policy on animal disease regionalization

Characteristics of EU regionalization

- Fulfilling of OIE standards
- Clear criteria to define infected/free- regions
- Measures to maintain/regain free-status of regions
- Surveillance in and outside the infected regions

Key elements for successful EU regionalisation:

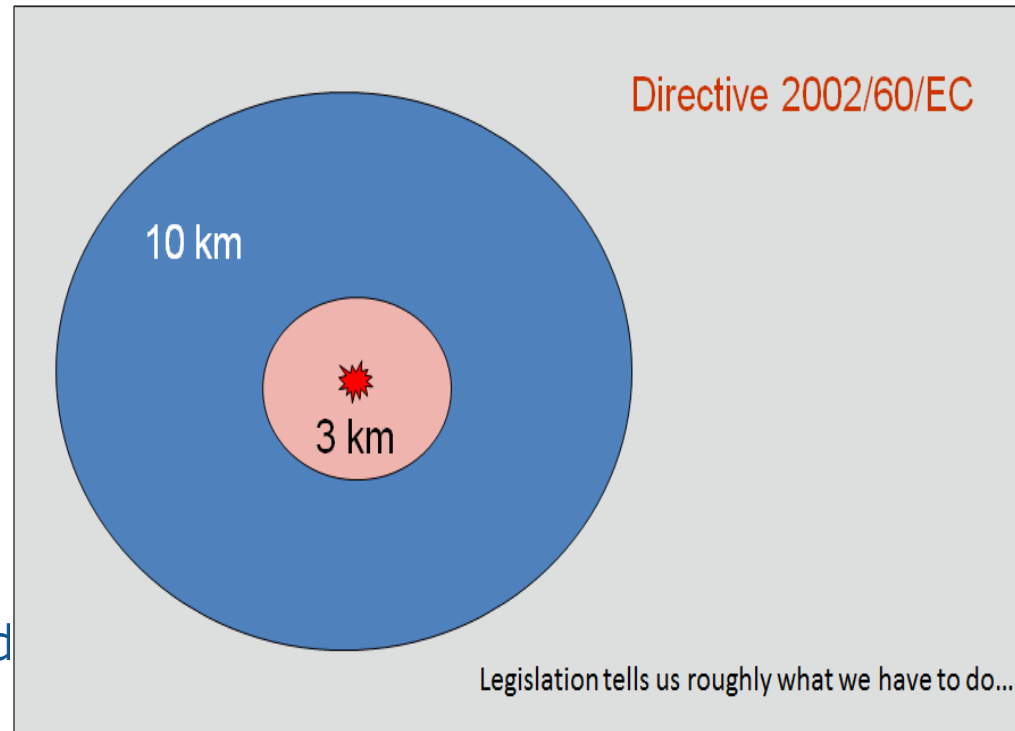
- Flexibility / predictability
- Transparency
- Risk based / proportionality
- Rapidity

EU ASF regionalization

- When necessary: by European Commission
- Bigger areas can be restricted (e.g. based on administrative / geographical borders)
- Low risk commodities may be traded under certain additional health conditions (risk mitigation)
- Enhanced surveillance inside and outside the infected region (e.g. serological tests)

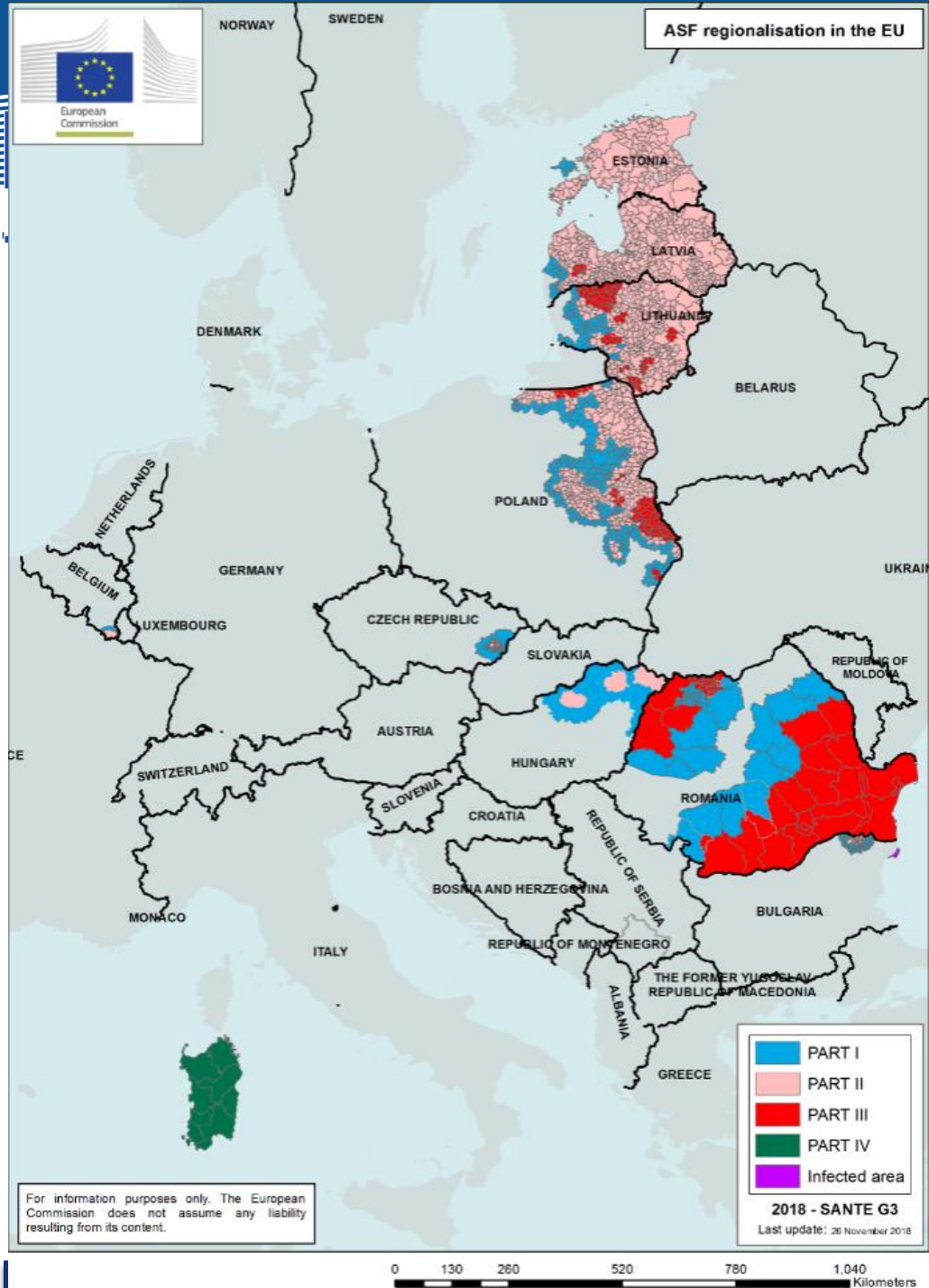
Basic baseline

Outbreak of ASF in domestic pigs



EU ASF regionalisation measures

- Clearly defined roles for Member States and Commission
- Rapid flow of information
- Urgent adoption of emergency measures
- Agreed with Member States
- Immediately applicable
- Decisions published in the Official Journal of the EU
- Next revision: December 2018



How ASF regionalization actually works:

Criteria for lifting Part III

- no ASF outbreak in pigs in an area during the past 12 months,
or
- total depopulation of all non-commercial (low biosecurity) farms in an area: 3 months, if no other outbreaks,
or
- in case of outbreak in free area (12 months with no outbreaks)
3 months after the disinfection of infected holding (+ measures)

Criteria for lifting Part II

- no ASF cases in wild boar during the past 12 months

Criteria for lifting and Part I

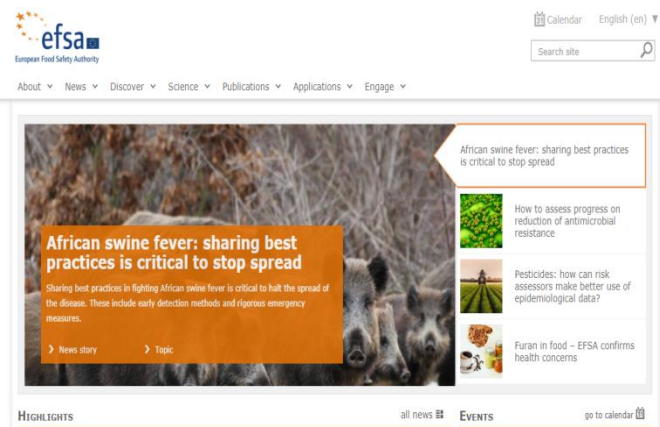
- based on full consideration of the whole set of epidemiological data in a wider geographical and temporal context



Scientific advice on ASF

OVERVIEW OF EFSA'S PAST ASSESSMENTS ON ASF

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/african-swine-fever>



efsa
European Food Safety Authority

EFSA Journal 2010; 8(3):1556

SCIENTIFIC OPINION

Scientific Opinion on African Swine Fever¹

EFSA Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW)^{2,3}

EFSA Journal 2014;12(4):3628

efsa
European Food Safety Authority

EFSA Journal 2014;12(3):3616

SCIENTIFIC REPORT OF EFSA

Evaluation of possible mitigation measures to prevent introduction and spread of African swine fever virus through wild boar¹

European Food Safety Authority^{2,3}

SCIENTIFIC OPINION

Scientific Opinion on African swine fever¹

EFSA Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW)^{2,3}

SCIENTIFIC REPORT

ADOPTED: 9 February 2017
doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2017.4732

Epidemiological analyses on African swine fever in the Baltic countries and Poland

SCIENTIFIC OPINION

ADOPTED: 23 June 2015
doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2015.4163

African swine fever

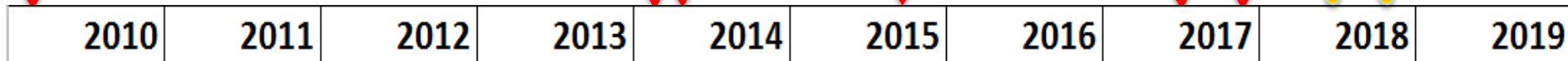
EFSA Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW)

SCIENTIFIC REPORT

ADOPTED: 27 October 2017
doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2017.5068

Epidemiological analyses of African swine fever in the Baltic States and Poland

(Update September 2016-September 2017)



Scientific opinion Scientific report

EFSA ON ASF – 2018-2019

- ***Scientific opinion (published in July 2018):***
 - Wild boar density and threshold for ASF transmission
 - Wild boar depopulation methods
 - Fencing methods
 - Surveillance strategy

- ***Epidemiological assessment (published in Nov. 2018)***
 - Autumn 2018 & 2019

- ***Future work 2019***
 - Risk of hay and straw
 - Research gaps





Urgent intervention

EU Veterinary Emergency Team **EUVET** missions on ASF in 2018

1. Hungary: 24-25 April 2018 (wild boar)
2. Romania: 5-9 June 2018 (wild boar)
3. Romania: 2-4 July 2018 (domestic pigs)
4. Bulgaria: 1-3 August 2018 (preparedness)
5. Bulgaria: 4-7 September 2018 (domestic pigs)
6. Belgium: 14-17 September 2018 (wild boar)
7. Belgium: 11-12 October 2018 (follow-up)
8. France: 18-19 October 2018 (immediate threat)





Guidance to Member States



EC Guidance to MSs

Strategic approach to the management of African Swine Fever for the EU

A new Annex II with main measures for ASF prevention and early detection in Member States free from ASF:

- Management of wild boar** (cooperation with agricultural and environmental sectors, biosecurity during hunting, hunting management, ban of feeding, measures along important road networks to address "human factor" and etc.);
- Public awareness** (specific trainings and targeted awareness raising campaigns, etc.);
- Pig farming sector** (update of contingency plans, upscaling of biosecurity measures, effective passive surveillance, inspections, preventive slaughter, etc.);
- Other** (official control at borders, enhanced cooperation between relevant sectors and cross-border communication, etc.).

The principles and criteria for geographically and temporally defining ASF regionalisation

This document provides main criteria for classification, definition of ASF areas and for lifting the restrictions.

Guidelines on surveillance and control of African swine fever in feral pigs and preventive measures for pig holdings

The aim of this document is to provide guidance to the Member States in controlling ASF when the disease is suspected or confirmed in feral pigs.



Audits

Audits + fact finding missions: **Directorate SANTE F**

- Audits on **implementation of border controls** against ASF in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland done in 2013. In 2014 follow-up audits on implementation of border controls against ASF in Latvia and Estonia (**6 audits**).
- Audits carried out on **animal health preparedness and eradication (12 missions)**: in relation to ASF in Poland and Lithuania (2014), Estonia (2015), Latvia and Estonia (2016), Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Slovakia and Romania (2017), fact finding mission to Moldova and audit in Czech Republic (2018).
- Two series of **fact finding mission (16 missions)**: carried out by the Commission in 2016 and in 2017 in Finland, Estonia Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia.
- **LAST AUDIT: Romania OCTOBER 2018**



International cooperation

EU international cooperation: GF-TADs (FAO/OIE):

- **11 meeting of the Standing Group of Experts on ASF in the Baltic and Eastern Europe region since 2014:**
 - Bern (22/09/14) - **Kick-off**
 - Minsk (1-2/12/14) – **Wild boar management**
 - Tallinn (11-12/02/15) – **backyard holding management**
 - Moscow (15-16/03/16) - **reviewing the outcome of the ASF filed visits**
 - Lisbon (19/09/16) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
 - Vilnius (28-29/11/16) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
 - Paris (23/05/17) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
 - Moldova (20-21/09/17) – **awareness and communication**
 - Kiev (22-23/03/2018) - **cross border cooperation addressing (legal and) irregular movements of pigs and their products**
 - Paris (22/05/18) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
 - Warsaw (September 2018) – **ASF epidemiology in wild boar population and in the environment**
- **10 Field visits** by GFTADs experts in Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, the Czech Republic and Romania.



Public awareness

Don't bring

Diseases such as African carried in pigmeat, which

Public awareness (1)

http://web.oie.int/RR-Europe/eng/Regprog/en_ASF_depository.htm#ASFcampaignmaterial

EASY STEPS FOR PREVENTING SPREAD OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

- X DO NOT leave food in areas accessible to wild boar**
- ✓ ENSURE leftover food is put in sealed waste container**
- X DO NOT bring meat or meat products back from non EU countries even for personal use**
- ✓ PAY ATTENTION to information on what can and what cannot be introduced when travelling**
- X DO NOT touch a dead or sick wild boar**
- ✓ NOTIFY competent authorities with any suspicious sightings or concerns**

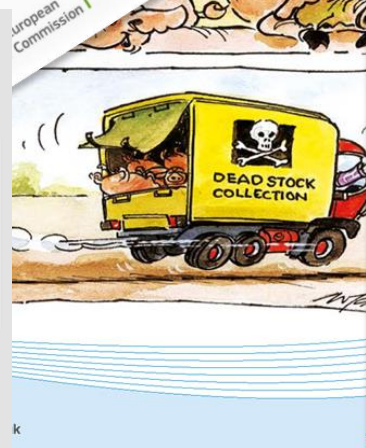
@Food_EU #AfricanSwineFever
https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/control-measures/asf_en

Voorkom Afrikaanse varkenspest

Achtung!
 Das Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland informiert Sie über die Gefahr der Afrikanischen Schweinepest (ASP).
 Die ASP ist eine hoch ansteckende Tiererkrankung, die Schweine und Wildschweine tödlich befallen kann. Menschen sind davon nicht gefährdet. Bitte achten Sie daher besonders auf die Müllbehälter!

Wichtig!
 Vermeiden Sie den Kontakt mit Wildschweinen und Wildschweinexkrementen. Achten Sie auf die Müllbehälter!

Gefahr!
 Die ASP ist eine hoch ansteckende Tiererkrankung, die Schweine und Wildschweine tödlich befallen kann. Menschen sind davon nicht gefährdet. Bitte achten Sie daher besonders auf die Müllbehälter!



efsa European Food Safety Authority

European Commission

For more information consult ASF topic page and story map on EFSA website <https://goo.gl/oU3EdD>

African Swine Fever: how to stay one step ahead

Information in German, Russian, and other languages regarding ASF prevention.

Public awareness (2)

European
Commission

KEEP ANIMAL DISEASES OUT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION!



**TRAVELLERS MUST SURRENDER THESE
PRODUCTS FOR OFFICIAL CONTROLS***

Products of animal origin may carry pathogens that cause infectious diseases in animals.

There are strict procedures and veterinary controls on the introduction of products of animal origin into the European Union.

*Other than those arriving with small quantities for personal consumption from:
Andorra, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, San Marino and Switzerland

European
Commission

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Trainings



Trainings

- **Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF)** programme in the Member States and third countries on
 - ASF epidemiology,
 - surveillance strategies,
 - wild boar management,
 - biosecurity in farms and during hunting
- **31 Sustained Training Missions**
- **6 workshops (Belgrade, Prague, Minsk, Warsaw and Kiev)**
- **Workshop on ASF biosecurity** organised by **EUCVB** and **COPA-COGECA** with support of the Commission:
 - Target are farmers
 - Countries: **Romania** (in Nov. 2018), **Poland** and **Germany** (in 2019)



Financial support

EU Financial support for veterinary measures

- **EU Member States:** *in 2013-2018 support (**59.2M€ in total**) has been provided to prevent or eradicate the disease using two different tools: **emergency measures (10.9 M€)** and **eradication programmes (48.3 M€)**.*
- **Non EU countries:**
 - **For 2017:** *for **Ukraine: 225 000 EUR** allocated for surveillance and collection of dead wild boars; for **Moldova: 150 000 EUR** allocated to purchase of material to control the disease*
 - **For 2018:** ***345 000 EUR** for **Ukraine** - **121 000 EUR** for **Moldova** allocated for (i) testing; (ii) collection of wild boar carcasses; and (iii) awareness campaigns.*



Further initiatives

Ongoing initiatives

- **Cooperation between Ministers of Forestry and Environment and Ministers of Agriculture:**
 - a letter from Commissioners Mr. Andriukaitis and Mr. Vella was sent to the Ministers of Agriculture and the Ministers of Environment of all the Member States on the 26/10/2018
 - Informal ministerial meeting on ASF in Brussels on **19 December 2018**, in the margins of the December AGRIFISH Council
- **Cooperation between Ministers of Transport and Ministers of Agriculture**
 - a letter from Commissioners Mr. Andriukaitis and Mrs. Bulc was sent on 24/10/2018: request for increased cooperation
 - Request for cooperation and awareness raising in the sector of long-distance road transport and along major highways
- **Common event on ASF with EU hunters organization (FACE)** – January 2019, Dortmund at "*Jagd&Hund*" hunting exhibition



Research



Research on ASF

- **FP7 projects:**
- **ASFORCE** – 2012 to 2015 – **5 MEUR** - contributed to better preparedness for ASF.
- **ASFRISK** -2008 to 2011 – **3 MEUR** - generated serological and molecular diagnostic tools.

- **H2020 projects:**
- **DEFEND** Topic SFS-10-2017: - **5.5 MEUR** - to identify the drivers of ASF emergence in Europe and to develop tools for its management (wild boar) and will also address preliminary work on development of a vaccine.
- **Other: SWINOSTICS (3 MEUR), ASF-STOP** (COST action for an international network with a broad aim on ASF surveillance and control), **VETBIONET (10 MEUR)** network of facilities researching animal diseases on infectious animal diseases - including ASF.
- **Topic SFS-12-2019**, an IA (**10 MEUR**) support the development of an **effective ASF vaccine**.
- **ERANETs in agri-food** amended to broaden its scope to infectious animal diseases, with a strong focus on ASF/wildlife/epidemiology (**5 MEUR**). It is also expected that further calls/activities under this ERANET would pull additional €10-15 million over the years.

The portfolio of actions taken/planned covers extensively aspects of ASF and mobilizes at least **€43-48 million**.

Thank you!

CHRONOLOGY of MAIN INITIATIVES on ASF TAKEN or SUPPORTED by THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad-control_measures-asf-chronology_en.pdf